

## **Abstract**

Title - Comparison of short course vs long course antibiotics in elective caesarean section

Aim - To compare short course antibiotic with long course antibiotic in regard to post-operative infective complications in Government tertiary care hospital.

Introduction - . The group of patients who generally visit the government general hospital are from a lower socio economic strata, nutritionally challenged and with lesser education background. There is a general apprehension among the consultants working in a government hospital with the usage of a lesser amount of antibiotics. This study plans to see whether this the short course regimen is as effective the long course regimen which is extensively used as of now.

Methods and methodology - Patients after being selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria will be randomly separated in two groups. Study drug regimen group were, 'Short course regimen'- inj. cefotaxime 1 gm I.V. within one hour of commencement of surgery, Another dose is given 12 hours after the 1st dose in same patient. 'Long course regimen' group - inj. cefotaxime 1 gm I.V. twice a day for 3 to 5 days. Thereafter Tablet cefixime 200mg 3 to 5 days.

Results - Incidence of febrile morbidity in short course antibiotic group was 5.3% and in 6.7% in long course of antibiotic group. Incidence of purulent wound discharge in short course antibiotic was 2.0% and 2.7% in the long course of antibiotic group. Incidence of wound gaping in short course antibiotic was 2.0% and 2.7% in the long course of antibiotic group. These are statistically insignificant.

Conclusion - From this study it is concluded that the Short course of antibiotic that is equally efficacious as long course of antibiotics. The short course antibiotic is safe, effective, and convenient and also saves manpower.

Key words – Antibiotics, Short Course Vs Long course, Inj Cefotaxime, Caesarean section, Elective Caesarean section.